

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
Intellectual Property Administration
P.O. Box 272400
Fort Collins, Colorado 80527-2400

PATENT APPLICATION

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 200316637-1

IN THE
UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Inventor(s): Philip H. DORAGH et al.

Confirmation No.: 3286

Application No.: 10/811,404

Examiner: Gelin, Jean Alland

Filing Date: March 26, 2004

Group Art Unit: 2617



Title: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR MONITORING FOR WAKE EVENTS IN A WIRELESS LOCAL AREA NETWORK

Mail Stop Appeal Brief-Patents
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PO Box 1450
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TRANSMITTAL OF APPEAL BRIEF

Transmitted herewith is the Appeal Brief in this application with respect to the Notice of Appeal filed on January 22, 2008.

☒ The fee for filing this Appeal Brief is \$510.00 (37 CFR 41.20).

☐ No Additional Fee Required.

(complete (a) or (b) as applicable)

The proceedings herein are for a patent application and the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a) apply.

☐ (a) Applicant petitions for an extension of time under 37 CFR 1.136 (fees: 37 CFR 1.17(a)-(d)) for the total number of months checked below:

☐ 1st Month
\$120

☐ 2nd Month
\$460

☐ 3rd Month
\$1050

☐ 4th Month
\$1640

☐ The extension fee has already been filed in this application.

☒ (b) Applicant believes that no extension of time is required. However, this conditional petition is being made to provide for the possibility that applicant has inadvertently overlooked the need for a petition and fee for extension of time.

Please charge to Deposit Account 08-2025 the sum of \$ 510 . At any time during the pendency of this application, please charge any fees required or credit any over payment to Deposit Account 08-2025 pursuant to 37 CFR 1.25. Additionally please charge any fees to Deposit Account 08-2025 under 37 CFR 1.16 through 1.21 inclusive, and any other sections in Title 37 of the Code of Federal Regulations that may regulate fees.

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Respectfully submitted,

Philip H. DORAGH et al.

By James L. Baudino

James L. Baudino

Attorney/Agent for Applicant(s)

Reg No. : 43,486

Date : February 5, 2008

Telephone : 214-855-7544

AF Lm



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

**APPEAL FROM THE EXAMINER TO THE BOARD
OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

Applicants: Philip H. DORAGH et al. Confirmation No.: 3286

Application Serial No.: 10/811,404

Filed: March 26, 2004

Title: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR MONITORING FOR WAKE
EVENTS IN A WIRELESS LOCAL AREA NETWORK

Group Art Unit: 2617

Examiner: Gelin, Jean Alland

Docket No.: 200316637-1

MAIL STOP: APPEAL BRIEF PATENTS
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

APPEAL BRIEF

Appellant has appealed to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences from the decision of the Examiner mailed November 29, 2007, finally rejecting Claims 1-38. Appellant filed a Notice of Appeal on January 22, 2008. Appellant respectfully submits herewith this Appeal Brief with authorization to charge the statutory fee of \$510.00.

REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The present application was assigned to Hewlett-Packard Development Company, L.P. as indicated by an assignment from Hewlett-Packard Company recorded on June 21, 2004 in the Assignment Records of the United States Patent and Trademark Office at Reel 014758, Frame 0844. The real party in interest is Hewlett-Packard Development Company, LP, a limited partnership established under the laws of the State of Texas and having a principal place of business at 20555 S.H. 249 Houston, TX 77070, U.S.A. (hereinafter "HPDC"). HPDC is a Texas limited partnership and is a wholly-owned affiliate of Hewlett-Packard Company, a Delaware Corporation, headquartered in Palo Alto, CA. The general or managing partner of HPDC is HPQ Holdings, LLC.

RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no known appeals or interferences that will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in this pending appeal.

STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-38 stand rejected pursuant to a final Office Action mailed November 29, 2007. Claims 1-38 are presented for appeal.

STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

No amendment has been filed subsequent to the mailing of the Final Office Action.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

Embodiments of the present invention as defined by independent Claim 1 are directed toward a method comprising transmitting, from a wireless local area network (LAN) device (16) of a host device (12) to an access point (14) of a wireless network, a request to disassociate from said access point (14), said request to disassociate further comprising a request to monitor for wake events for said host device (12); and switching off a transceiver (18) of said wireless LAN device (16) after transmission of said disassociate request (at least on page 5, line 20 through page 8, line 11; and Figures 1-4).

Embodiments of the present invention as defined by independent Claim 14 are directed toward a method comprising receiving, from a wireless local area network (LAN) device (16) of a host device (12), a request to disassociate from an access point (14), said request to disassociate further comprising a request to monitor for at least one wake event for said host device (12); and transmitting, in response to receiving a request for a wake event status, a wake event status indicating whether at least one wake event for said host device (12) occurred (at least on page 5, line 20 through page 8, line 11; and Figures 1-4).

Embodiments of the present invention as defined by independent Claim 20 are directed toward a system comprising application logic operable to transmit, from a wireless local area network (LAN) device (16) of a host device (12) to an access point (14) of a wireless network, a request to disassociate from said access point (14), said request to disassociate further comprising a request to monitor for wake events for said host device (12); and switch off a transceiver (18) of said wireless LAN device (16) after transmission of said disassociate request (at least on page 5, line 20 through page 8, line 11; and Figures 1-4).

Embodiments of the present invention as defined by independent Claim 33 are directed toward a system comprising application logic operable to receive, from a wireless local area network (LAN) device (16) of a host device (12), a request to disassociate from an access point (14), said request to disassociate further comprising a request to monitor for at least one wake event for said host device (12); and transmit, in response to receipt of a request for a wake event status, a wake event status indicating whether at least one wake event for said host device (12) occurred (at least on page 5, line 20 through page 8, line 11; and Figures 1-4).

GROUND OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

1. Claims 1-38 were rejected under 35 USC §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Appellant regards as the invention.

2. Claims 1-9, 14-17, 19-28, 33-36 and 38 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(a) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0159074 issued to Oar et al. (hereinafter "Oar").

3. Claims 10, 18, 29 and 37 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable in view of Oar in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0185172 issued to Rue (hereinafter "Rue").

ARGUMENT

A. Standard

1. 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph

It is well settled that the language of the claims, read in light of the specification, is to be considered when determining whether the claims are definite. *Allen Archery Inc. v. Browning Mfg. Co.*, 819 F.2d 1087, 2 U.S.P.Q.2d 1490 (Fed. Cir. 1987); M.P.E.P. § 2173.02. Thus, if the claims, read in light of the specification, reasonably apprise those skilled in the art both of the utilization and scope of the invention, then the claims are not indefinite. *North Am. Vaccine, Inc. v. American Cyanamid Co.*, 7 F.3d 1571, 28 U.S.P.Q.2d 1333 (Fed. Cir. 1993); M.P.E.P. § 2173.02. Further, even though broad claims would appear to raise the issue of indefiniteness, claims must still be given their broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the drawings as well as the specification. *J.P. Stevens & Co. v. Lex Tex Ltd.*, 747 F.2d 1553, 1566, 223 U.S.P.Q. 1089, 1098 (Fed. Cir. 1984, *cert denied*, 474 U.S. 822 (1985); M.P.E.P. §§ 2173.04 ("Breadth Is Not Indefiniteness") and 2173.05(a). Additionally, functional limitations or functional claim language does not, in and of itself render a claim improper or indefinite. *In re Swinehart*, 439 F.2d 210, 169 U.S.P.Q. 226, 229 (C.C.P.A. 1971); M.P.E.P. § 2173.01. To the contrary, an applicant may use functional language, alternate expressions, negative limitations, or any style of expression or format of claim which makes clear the boundaries of the subject matter for which protection is sought. *Id.*

2. 35 U.S.C. § 102

Under 35 U.S.C. § 102, a claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found in a single prior art reference. *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 2 U.S.P.Q.2d 1051 (Fed. Cir. 1987); M.P.E.P. § 2131. In addition, "[t]he identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the . . . claims" and "[t]he elements must be arranged as required by the claim." *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 9 U.S.P.Q.2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989); *In re Bond*, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990); M.P.E.P. § 2131.

3. 35 U.S.C. § 103

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103, three basic criteria must be met: First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings; second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success; and finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, (Fed. Cir. 1991); M.P.E.P. § 2143. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, and not based on applicant's disclosure. *Id.* Further, the mere fact that references can be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination. *In re Mills*, 916 F.2d 680 (Fed. Cir. 1990); M.P.E.P. § 2143.01. Additionally, not only must there be a suggestion to combine the functional or operational aspects of the combined references, but also the prior art is required to suggest both the combination of elements and the structure resulting from the combination. *Stiftung v. Renishaw PLC*, 945 F.2d 1173, 1183 (Fed. Cir. 1991). Moreover, where there is no apparent disadvantage present in a particular prior art reference, then generally there can be no motivation to combine the teaching of another reference with the particular prior art reference. *Winner Int'l Royalty Corp. v. Wang*, 202 F.3d 1340, 1349 (Fed. Cir. 2000).

B. Argument

1. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph

Claims 1-38 were rejected under 35 USC §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Appellant regards as the invention. Of the rejected claims, Claims 1, 14, 20 and 33 are independent.

Appellant respectfully submits that each of independent Claims 1, 14, 20 and 33 fully comply with the requirements of 35 USC §112, second paragraph. Independent Claim 1 is a representative claim in this grouping of claims. In regards to the Examiner's statement that the Examiner does not see what device has been disassociated from the access point, independent Claim 1 clearly recites "transmitting, from a wireless local area network (LAN) device of a host device to an access point of a wireless network" and "switching off a transceiver of said wireless LAN device after transmission of said disassociate request," (emphasis added). Thus, Claim 1 recites that the wireless LAN device of a host device is disassociated from the access point. Accordingly, Appellant respectfully submits that each of independent Claims 1, 14, 20 and 33 fully comply with the requirements of 35 USC §112, second paragraph. Therefore, Appellant respectfully requests the allowance of Claims 1, 14, 20 and 33, and Claims 2-13, 15-19, 21-32 and 34-38 that depend respectively therefrom.

2. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a) in view of Oar

Claims 1-9, 14-17, 19-28, 33-36 and 38 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(a) as being anticipated by Oar.

a. Claims 1-9 and 20-28

Of the rejected Claims, in this grouping of Claims, Claims 1 and 20 are independent. Appellant respectfully submits that each of independent Claims 1 and 20 are patentable over Oar. Claim 1 is a representative claim of independent Claim 20. Claim 1 is as follows:

1. (Original) A method, comprising:
transmitting, from a wireless local area network (LAN) device of a host device to an access point of a wireless network, a request to disassociate from said access point, said request to disassociate further comprising a request to monitor for wake events for said host device; and
switching off a transceiver of said wireless LAN device after transmission of said disassociate request.

Appellant respectfully submits that Oar does not disclose each and every limitation as set forth in Claim 1. For example, Oar does not teach or even suggest, "transmitting, from a wireless local area network (LAN) device of a host device to an access point of a wireless network, a request to disassociate from said access point" and "switching off a transceiver of said wireless LAN device after transmission of said disassociate request," as recited in Claim 1 (emphasis added).

Oar appears to teach away from the recited limitations of Claim 1. *Oar* appears to disclose a method for sending a notification to alert someone of an event received while a computer is in suspended/sleep mode (*Oar*, Abstract). The event is externally triggered, such as the receipt of an e-mail, a fax mail, a telephone call (*Oar*, paragraph 0017, lines 5-6). Through wireless network interface 31 or wireless modem 32, portable computer 22 can be connected to the internet, receive e-mail, receive fax mail, receive telephone calls and so on (*Oar*, paragraph 0016) (emphasis added). For example, an email may be received while a computer is in suspend/sleep mode (emphasis added). *Oar* teaches waking up the computer in response to receiving the event/email and sending out a notification to alert someone of the email (*Oar*, paragraph 0021, lines 1-4). The notification may be in the form of a call to a pager or cell phone sent out via wireless modem interface 32 (*Oar*, paragraph 0021, lines 10-13). After sending out the notification, the computer returns to suspend/sleep mode (*Oar*, paragraph 0024). In some embodiments, the computer may wait for an acknowledgement of the event notification before returning to sleep mode (*Oar*, paragraph 0023, lines 1-4). Once the computer has sent out or is finished attempting to send out the event notification message, the computer places itself back into the suspend mode until the user returns to turn the computer on, or another event is detected (*Oar*, paragraph 0024) (emphasis added).

Thus, *Oar* appears to disclose keeping the transceiver on at all times even when the computer is in suspend/sleep mode in order to detect events, such as an incoming email received through the wireless network interface 31 or wireless modem 32 (*Oar*, paragraph 0016) (emphasis added). In addition, the notification is sent out via wireless modem interface 32 (*Oar*, paragraph 0021, lines 10-13). Accordingly, *Oar* does not appear to disclose or even suggest “disassociat[ing] from said access point” or “switching off a transceiver of said wireless LAN device” as recited in Claim 1 because performing either limitation would render *Oar* inoperable to receive events while in suspended/sleep mode; thus, rendering *Oar* inoperable for its intended purpose.

Further, even if, *arguendo*, *Oar* disclose “a request to disassociate from said access point”, which Appellant disagrees, *Oar* does not appear to disclose or even suggest that the request to disassociate from said access point further comprises of a request to monitor for wake events for said host device. *Oar* appears to disclose portable computer (22) monitoring for events and sending an event notification to another device to notify the user (*Oar*, paragraph 0021). *Oar* is devoid of any disclosure in which an access point monitors for wake events associated with the host device. Accordingly, *Oar* also does not appear to disclose or suggest

that the request to disassociate from said access point further comprises of a request to monitor for wake events for said host device as recited in Claim 1 (emphasis added).

Independent Claim 20 similarly recites "transmit[ing], from a wireless local area network (LAN) device of a host device to an access point of a wireless network, a request to disassociate from said access point, said request to disassociate further comprising a request to monitor for wake events for said host device; and switch[ing] off a transceiver of said wireless LAN device," (emphasis added). At least for the reasons discussed above in connection with independent Claim 1, Appellant respectfully submits that Claim 20 is also patentable over the cited references.

Claims 2-9 and 21-28 depend respectively from independent Claims 1 and 20. Therefore, for at least for the reasons discussed above, Claims 2-9 and 21-28 are also patentable. Accordingly, Appellant respectfully requests the allowance of Claims 1-9 and 20-28.

b. Claims 14-17, 19, 33-36 and 38

Of the rejected Claims, in this grouping of Claims, Claims 14 and 33 are independent. Appellant respectfully submits that each of independent Claims 14 and 33 are patentable over Oar. Claim 14 is a representative claim of independent Claim 33. Claim 14 is as follows:

14. A method, comprising:
receiving, from a wireless local area network (LAN) device of a host device, a request to disassociate from an access point, said request to disassociate further comprising a request to monitor for at least one wake event for said host device; and
transmitting, in response to receiving a request for a wake event status, a wake event status indicating whether at least one wake event for said host device occurred.

Appellant respectfully submits that Oar does not appear to disclose each and every limitation as set forth in Claim 14. For example, Oar does not appear to disclose or even suggest, "receiving, from a wireless local area network (LAN) device of a host device, a request to disassociate from an access point, said request to disassociate further comprising a request to monitor for at least one wake event for said host device " as recited in Claim 14 (emphasis added).

As stated above, Oar appears to disclose keeping the transceiver on at all times even when the computer is in suspend/sleep mode in order to detect events, such as an incoming email received through the wireless network interface 31 or wireless modem 32 (Oar, paragraph 0016) (emphasis added). Accordingly, Oar does not appear to disclose or even suggest,

"receiving, from a wireless local area network (LAN) device of a host device, a request to disassociate from an access point," as recited in Claim 14 because disassociating from an access point would rendering *Oar* inoperable for it's intended purpose (emphasis added). Further, *Oar* does not appear to disclose or even suggest that the disassociating request comprises of a request to monitor for at least one wake event for said host device. *Oar* is devoid of any disclosure in which a request is made to monitor for wake events associated with the host device. Accordingly, *Oar* also does not appear to disclose or suggest this limitation.

In addition, *Oar* does not appear to disclose or suggest, "transmitting, in response to receiving a request for a wake event status, a wake event status indicating whether at least one wake event for said host device occurred," as recited in Claim 14 (emphasis added). *Oar* appears to disclose transmitting event notification such as receiving an email, a fax mail, and/or a telephone call (*Oar*, paragraph 0017, lines 5-6). *Oar* does not appear to disclose or suggest transmitting a wake event status as recited in Claim 14. Accordingly, *Oar* also does not appear to disclose or suggest the above recited limitation.

Independent Claim 33 similarly recites, "receive, from a wireless local area network (LAN) device of a host device, a request to disassociate from an access point, said request to disassociate further comprising a request to monitor for at least one wake event for said host device; and transmit, in response to receipt of a request for a wake event status, a wake event status indicating whether at least one wake event for said host device occurred" (emphasis added). At least for the reasons discussed above in connection with independent Claim 14, Appellant respectfully submits that Claim 33 is also patentable over the cited references.

Claims 15-17, 19, 34-36 and 38 depend respectively from independent Claims 14 and 33. Therefore, for at least for the reasons discussed above, Claims 15-17, 19, 34-36 and 38 are also patentable. Accordingly, Appellant respectfully requests the allowance of Claims 14-17, 19, 33-36 and 38.

3. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) in view of *Oar* and *Rue*

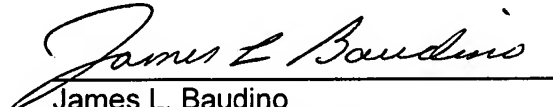
Claims 10, 18, 29 and 37 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable in view of *Oar* and *Rue*. Because Claims 10, 18, 29 and 37 depend from independent Claims 1, 14, 20 and 33, respectively, and because *Rue* does not appear to remedy at least the deficiencies of *Oar* as discussed above, Claims 10, 18, 29 and 37 are also patentable. Accordingly, Appellant respectfully requests the allowance of Claims 10, 18, 29 and 37.

CONCLUSION

Appellant has demonstrated that the present invention as claimed is clearly distinguishable over the art cited of record. Therefore, Appellant respectfully requests the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences to reverse the final rejection of the Examiner and instruct the Examiner to issue a notice of allowance of all Claims.

The Commissioner is authorized to charge the statutory fee of \$510.00 to Deposit Account No. 08-2025 of Hewlett-Packard Company. Although no other fee is believed due, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees or credit any overpayments to Deposit Account No. 08-2025 of Hewlett-Packard Company.

Respectfully submitted,


James L. Baudino
Registration No. 43,486

Date: February 5, 2008

Correspondence To:

Hewlett-Packard Company
Intellectual Property Administration
P.O. Box 272400
Fort Collins, Colorado 80527-2400
Tel. (970) 898-7917

CLAIMS APPENDIX

1. A method, comprising:

transmitting, from a wireless local area network (LAN) device of a host device to an access point of a wireless network, a request to disassociate from said access point, said request to disassociate further comprising a request to monitor for wake events for said host device; and

switching off a transceiver of said wireless LAN device after transmission of said disassociate request.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein said wireless network comprises a wireless LAN.

3. The method of claim 1, further comprising switching on said transceiver of said wireless LAN device.

4. The method of claim 1, further comprising switching on said transceiver of said wireless LAN device in response to occurrence of an event.

5. The method of claim 1, further comprising switching on said transceiver of said wireless LAN device after a predetermined time period.

6. The method of claim 3, further comprising transmitting a request inquiring whether at least one wake event for said host device occurred while said transceiver was switched off.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein said transmitting said request comprises transmitting said request to said access point monitoring for wake events for said host device.

8. The method of claim 3, further comprising switching said host device to an operating mode in response to receiving an indication that at least one wake event for said host device occurred while said transceiver was switched off.

9. The method of claim 3, further comprising switching off said transceiver of said wireless LAN device in response to receiving an indication that no wake event for said host device occurred while said transceiver was switched off.

10. The method of claim 3, further comprising determining a second access point of said wireless network in response to said wireless LAN device not being within range of said first access point.

11. The method of claim 3, further comprising transmitting, to a second access point, a request inquiring whether at least one wake event for said host device occurred while said transceiver was switched off.

12. The method of claim 11, further comprising switching off said transceiver of said wireless LAN device in response to receiving a response from said second access point.

13. The method of claim 11, further comprising switching said host device to an operating mode in response to receiving a response from said second access point.

14. A method, comprising:

receiving, from a wireless local area network (LAN) device of a host device, a request to disassociate from an access point, said request to disassociate further comprising a request to monitor for at least one wake event for said host device; and

transmitting, in response to receiving a request for a wake event status, a wake event status indicating whether at least one wake event for said host device occurred.

15. The method of claim 14, further comprising monitoring for at least one wake event for said host device.

16. The method of claim 14, further comprising receiving said request for said wake event status from said wireless LAN device.

17. The method of claim 16, further comprising determining whether said wireless LAN device from which said request for said wake event status is received is a known wireless LAN device.

18. The method of claim 14, further comprising:

receiving said request for said wake event status from another access point; and
transmitting said wake event status to said another access point.

19. The method of claim 14, further comprising updating a status of said wireless LAN device in an association table of said access point in response to determining that at least one wake event for said host device has occurred.

20. A system, comprising:

application logic operable to:

transmit, from a wireless local area network (LAN) device of a host device to an access point of a wireless network, a request to disassociate from said access point, said request to disassociate further comprising a request to monitor for wake events for said host device; and

switch off a transceiver of said wireless LAN device after transmission of said disassociate request.

21. The system of claim 20, wherein said wireless network comprises a wireless LAN.

22. The system of claim 20, said application logic further operable to switch on said transceiver of said wireless LAN device.

23. The system of claim 20, said application logic further operable to switch on said transceiver of said wireless LAN device in response to occurrence of an event.

24. The system of claim 20, said application logic further operable to switch on said transceiver of said wireless LAN device after a predetermined time period.

25. The system of claim 22, said application logic further operable to transmit a request inquiring whether at least one wake event for said host device occurred while said transceiver was switched off.

26. The system of claim 25, said application logic further operable to transmit said request to said access point monitoring for wake events for said host device.

27. The system of claim 22, said application logic further operable to switch said host device to an operating mode in response to an indication that at least one wake event for said host device occurred while said transceiver was switched off.

28. The system of claim 22, said application logic further operable to switch off said transceiver of said wireless LAN device in response to an indication that no wake event for said host device occurred while said transceiver was switched off.

29. The system of claim 22, said application logic further operable to determine a second access point of said wireless network in response to said wireless LAN device not being within range of said first access point.

30. The system of claim 22, said application logic further operable to transmit, to a second access point, a request inquiring whether at least one wake event for said host device occurred while said transceiver was switched off.

31. The system of claim 30, said application logic further operable to switch off said transceiver of said wireless LAN device in response to receipt of a response from said second access point.

32. The system of claim 30, said application logic further operable to switch said host device to an operating mode in response to receipt of a response from said second access point.

33. A system, comprising:

application logic operable to:

receive, from a wireless local area network (LAN) device of a host device, a request to disassociate from an access point, said request to disassociate further comprising a request to monitor for at least one wake event for said host device; and

transmit, in response to receipt of a request for a wake event status, a wake event status indicating whether at least one wake event for said host device occurred.

34. The system of claim 33, said application logic further operable to monitor for at least one wake event for said host device.

35. The system of claim 33, said application logic further operable to receive said request for said wake event status from said wireless LAN device.

36. The system of claim 35, said application logic further operable to determine whether said wireless LAN device from which said request for said wake event status is received is a known wireless LAN device.

37. The system of claim 33, said application logic further operable to:
receive said request for said wake event status from another access point; and
transmit said wake event status to said another access point.

38. The system of claim 33, said application logic further operable to update a status of said wireless LAN device in an association table of said access point in response to a determination that at least one wake event for said host device has occurred.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX

None

RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

None